

# Newport Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I., APRIL 15, 1905.

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## The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

68 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

## Local Matters.

### The New Stone Bridge.

The contracts for building the new Stone Bridge have now all been let, and the time for completion is set for July 15, 1906. The contract for the approaches is awarded to Beattie & Wilcox of Fall River, and the bridge proper to Augustus Smith of New York City. There were twenty-one bids submitted ranging in price from \$52,000 to \$78,000. The contract for the approaches is a certain sum per cubic yard, but it is thought that the cost will not exceed \$100,000.

The accepted design for the bridge calls for a lift bridge of the two-leaf bascule pattern, and strikingly handsome design, its unique feature being in an arrangement whereby the mechanism is operated from the top of the bridge, rather than near the lower line of the structure. The lift is controlled by a counterweight, which is connected to the bridge by a pair of stiff rods, so that the bridge may be positively controlled by the counterweight in all positions. This weight is carried by a pair of wagons running on an elevated track of such shape that the leaf is perfectly balanced at every point, and the winding mechanism has only to overcome friction and wind pressure. Such a style of bridge is regarded as imposing no very great concentrated loads on the masonry, and is not likely to be put out of order by settlement of the masonry.

The bridge will be operated on a 4-inch steel cable, wound upon an ordinary winding drum, located in the power house, and the operating machinery is regarded as being so simple that there is little chance of any part of it getting out of order.

### Newport the Shipping Point.

There has been much talk of late over the Fisheries Company removing its shipping point for fish from Newport to Long Island, but this was Wednesday denied by Capt. James Church, who was in Newport to arrange for the coming mackerel season, which should open in a few weeks. Capt. Church said that the report arose from the fact that Capt. Nathaniel Church ships from Long Island, but stated that the Fisheries Company would continue to use Newport as its shipping point. He said that the vessels of the company would continue to get their supplies at Newport and that they would run to Newport as in the past.

An unanimous call has been extended Rev. Ralph B. Pomeroy, curate of Emmanuel Church, by the corporation of St. George's Church, to become its rector. Mr. Pomeroy has done good work during his stay at Emmanuel and should be accepted the call, Emmanuel Church will lose a faithful curate.

The membership of the New England Order of Protection in the six New England states was on April 1st, 41,265. Up to that time it had paid in death claims five millions of dollars and had insurance in force to the amount of \$61,133,000. The net gain in membership in 1904 was about 12 per cent.

The last of the union Lenten services of the Protestant Episcopal Churches was held on Wednesday evening at Trinity Church, when Rev. Emery H. Porter, D. D., rector of Emmanuel Church, preached the sermon.

Wednesday afternoon a special train brought some of the officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to this city on an inspection tour.

On Wednesday morning a Dutch belted bull for Black Point Farm, the residence of Colonel Reginald Norman, attracted a large gathering on its arrival at the depot.

Colonel A. A. Barker left for Coquimbo province, Cuba, the past week, where the ranch owned by the Rhode Island & Cuba Company is located.

Pay Clerk F. E. Mulcahey has gone to Pensacola, Fla., to join the Kentucky. He has been appointed pay clerk to Paymaster F. P. Sackett.

Rev. William B. Meenan, rector of St. Mary's Church, and Miss Meenan have returned from the South.

Ex-Congressman Melville Bull is in Washington.

Mr. George H. Bryant is confined to his home by illness.

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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton have returned from the South, where they spent the winter.

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## AMPUTATION RECOMMENDED

But a Better, Safer Method Found.

For twenty years I was an awful sufferer from various veins and ulcers on my leg. For twelve winters I sat in a chair, my leg pained me so I could not lie down.

The doctors began to say I would never use it again.

Others advised amputating my leg to prevent gangrene from setting in.

One day I read of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I bought a bottle and commenced taking it.

And I surely believe if I had not taken Favorite Remedy I would not be alive today. My leg healed up entirely and I am now well and strong.

JOSEPH H. MULCOX,

577 Church St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A prominent physician of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in explaining the demand for this King of kidney, liver, bladder and blood medicines, said: "Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy acts as a nerve and blood tonic. It has made many permanent cures of nervous debility, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, rheumatism and of the sicknesses peculiar to women, where other treatments have failed. For headaches, constipation and that run down condition, there is nothing half so good as this great kidney and liver medicine."

Druggists sell it in New 30 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail.

Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Rose Jelley radical cure Cough, Hay Fever and Cold in Head, 50c.

## Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

## Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 5. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. MCLENNAN,

184 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

## Farmers &amp; Gardeners

## Attention!

## GARDEN SEED.

The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS.

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This fall about local grown seed not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds have been planted and raised successfully, and have raised successfully. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

## None are better.

For sale by

Fernando Barker,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

## Price of Coke

From June 15, 1905.

## Prepared, delivered,

36 bushels, \$4.50  
18 bushels, \$2.25

## Common, delivered.

36 bushels, \$3.50  
18 bushels, \$1.75

## Price at works,

Prepared, 11c. a bushel, \$10 for 100 bushels.  
Common, 9c. a bushel, \$8 for 100 bushels

Orders left at the Gas Office, 118 Thames street, or at Gas Works will be filled promptly.

## NEWPORT

## Transfer Express' Co.

## TRUCKERS

—AND—

## General Forwarders.

## Heavy Trucking a Specialty.

Estimates Given on any Kind of Carting.

Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Avenue.

BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames Street and

New York Freight Depot.

Telephone 371-2.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm  
Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drugs. It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages.

Alleviates Inflammation, Heals and Protects the Membrane. Reduces the Sense of Taste, and Strengthens. Large size, 50 cents at Druggists, or by mail. Trial size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHMAN, 58 Warren St., N. Y.

## The Fall of Mobile

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

April 8 and 9, 1865

(Copyright, 1865, by G. L. Kilmer.)

**A**PRIL 8 and 9, 1865, simultaneous with the negotiations and surrender at Appomattox, the chief Confederate defenses of Mobile were stormed and taken by General E. R. S. Canby's army. Spanish fort was first to yield. During the siege, which began March 27, nearly 6,000 shots had been hurled into the long inclosed line surrounding the fort proper.

Canby commanded a force of 45,000 men, which attacked Mobile in two columns. The post was defended by about 10,000 Confederates under General D. H. Maury. The principal works east of the city, which was the weakest side, were Spanish fort and Fort Blakely. Canby marshaled a force of 32,000 men in front of Spanish fort and after a long bombardment ordered a general assault for the morning of April 9. Colonel Bell was selected to lead his Iowans close up to the Confederate works as a picket guard for the stormers. Bell advanced the evening of the 8th, first with two companies and then the whole regiment. Some Texas and North Carolina troops in the works confronted by Bell resisted the Federal

line of the Eleventh. Seeing what had taken place, they turned upon the intruders, five of them attacking McDonald with bayonets. With his sword he killed two and knocked down others. At last he fell, shot through the thigh and having two bayonet thrusts in the breast. A dead Confederate fell across him as he lay and received a bayonet thrust intended for the brave lieutenant. Moore, also wounded, was at hand and with a Confederate must shot down McDonald's last assailant.

The Eleventh soon closed up and entered the works, followed by the whole division. Garrard rode at the front on the line of battleflags. For 600 yards the troops dashed over rough and broken ground, moving with the wildest enthusiasm. Ranks separated and melted together again like the waves of a stormy sea. Above all the clamor of battle arose the voices of the troops cheering. They went into the works at the first rush and planted their flags on the walls only a few hours after Robert E. Lee had signed the terms of surrender at Appomattox.

The Confederate skirmishers in front of Garrard's division at Fort Blakely



HAND TO HAND FIGHTING AT FORT BLAKELY.

advance with a musketry fire, intense and deadly. In fact, the ground which the Iowans had been ordered to take was too hot to hold, and Bell led his command on over the enemy's works without stopping.

The fighting was close and furious after the assailants leaped down from the parapet. They formed as they fought and in compact bodies rushed upon the garrison, demanding surrender. Some threw down their arms, but others refused, even with the bayonet at their breast or the muzzle of a musket at their head. They resisted to the last and died with the words "I never will surrender" on their lips.

Bell's men turned right and left and swept the works for 300 yards, gathering in battleflags and prisoners. The Confederates attempted to expel them; but, re-enforced, they held the ground, and before midnight the garrison evacuated the works, fleeing to Fort Blakely.

The key to Mobile was now in the hands of the besiegers. Prisoners revealed to the Federal navy the location of torpedoes planted in the bay, and after a score of them had been fished up the west gulf squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Thatcher, sailed almost within shelling distance of the city. Fort Blakely remained, and to this Canby turned his attention. The line of defenses at Blakely comprised nine redoubts and was three miles in extent. It was capable of stout resistance, although its water communications had been cut.

The siege of Fort Blakely was begun April 2 by a column of 13,000 Federals under command of General Frederick Steele. The work was defended by about 3,000 men with forty guns. Six o'clock the evening of April 8 was the hour fixed for the grand assault. General Garrard's division held the left of the Federal line and was closest to the enemy's works. The Eleventh Wisconsin advanced as skirmishers and, getting the Confederate skirmishers on the run, followed them to within 100 yards of the ditch. There they encountered a terrible fire of bullets and canister.

Many of the assailants fell, but the survivors in groups rushed on to the parapet and began a hand to hand fight. Lieutenant Angus McDonald, Sergeant Daniel Moore and six others charged together with bayonets. At the parapet five were shot dead, and Moore lost the lock of his gun by a bullet. Moore and McDonald leaped down into the fort and eight of their nearest foes were surrendered.

A few yards to the right of McDonald's party was a squad of a dozen Confederates firing over the wall at

The shade of our great George Washington was again on earth. Naturally he was interviewed by the leading newspaper men.

"And if you were on earth now would you be cutting down cherry trees?" asked one.

"No," responded the great man. "If I were on earth in flesh I would be cutting down the salaries of politicians and appropriation bills."

GEORGE L. KILMER.  
Signature of George L. Kilmer

CASTORIA  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the

Signature of George L. Kilmer

## TREE PLANTING.

The question of tree planting is always an important one each year all through the prairie regions of the west and, for that matter, in much of the east as well, for the whole country has millions of acres which could better be devoted to tree culture than to any other purpose. In many cases a timber grove may be obtained without planting by simply clearing a lot on which trees are already started. Some of the finest groves of thrifty timber to be found in the west were simply brush lands forty years ago. But, assuming that one must plant trees in order to secure a grove, what shall be planted? For the country north of latitude 42 the white ash, the Scotch and white pine, the larch, the black walnut and the soft maple are among the most desirable kinds, while south of that latitude the chestnut and the catalpa will be very desirable additions to the list. Soft maple is a very fast growing and useful wood, will bear crowding and is a good tree to plant with other slower growing kinds, as it can be removed later as such trees need the room. The cottonwood will not bear crowding and only does well on rich and moist soils. The willow should not be ignored entirely, as no other tree will take its place on wet ground. One job of tree planting which is fearfully neglected is that of furnishing the grounds of the country schoolhouse with shade and beauty. A country schoolhouse set down on a prairie with not a tree in sight is a blot on the landscape and a poor testimonial to the public spirit of the patrons of the school. There should be trees around every farm home—shade trees for the yard and a timber belt, preferably of evergreens, for the entire homestead. Any man with a farm of 100 acres can well afford to have ten acres of his farm in trees. Trees add much to the beauty of the landscape and the value of the farm where they are properly set along the highways. They should not be in the shape of a willow or osage orange hedge trimmed, but be trees planted 100 feet apart and trimmed up so as not to serve as blockades of the highways in winter. Then there should be fruit trees furnishing every farmer all the fruit he needs, while the creek bottoms, the bare hill-sides too steep to cultivate and the wet places should each be set to growing trees. Any man can add \$1,000 to the selling value of his farm by the proper and judicious planting of trees.

## ONION CULTURE.

We have had several inquiries relative to the growing of an onion crop—how to prepare the soil, how much seed to sow, the probable yield per acre and price. For some years past we have grown one acre of onions each year on the farm. The average yield has been about 600 bushels per acre and the average price received about 40 cents per bushel, while the average cost to produce the crop has been about \$75. We aim to select a piece of land which has had thorough cultivation and been kept free from weeds the previous year, as this greatly simplifies the work of keeping the onion crop clean. The soil should be rich enough to produce at least seventy bushels of corn to the acre. The field is plowed in the fall, then disked and harrowed fine in the spring, all trash being removed with a hand rake if necessary. The seed at the rate of about three pounds per acre should be sowed just as early as possible in the spring with a hand seeder in rows about fourteen inches apart. The weeder should be run over the field—the knife cultivator which comes with the seeding attachment—just as soon as the onions show above ground, and this should be repeated from time to time while the crop is growing, doing it at least once a week if it is dry time in order to conserve the moisture. If the field is clean one hand weeding will be sufficient, but this must be thoroughly and carefully done when the onions are about six inches high. When the crop is ripe it should be pulled and thrown into windrows and allowed to lie there for a matter of two weeks, when the onions may be topped and sacked. We have found the best variety to be the Red Globe. Even at the price named they are a profitable crop to grow, and it often happens that they will bring more money, and, on the other hand, they may be entirely unsalable, but this does not often happen. One should raise enough to make a car load if the onions are about six inches high. 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Subscribed to Franklin in 1804.

**The Mercury.**

Newport, R. I.

IN P. BANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 131.

House Telephone 1040.

Saturday, April 10, 1905.

The German imperial loan was over-subscribed fifteen times, by bidders in foreign countries, including the United States, Great Britain and Russia.

The Jefferson Day banquets of the Democracy could find little to encourage them. The outlook was not bright; the best that the members of that party can do is to ally themselves with the Republicans.

It is said that the assassination of General Duke Sergius was planned by prominent persons in the palace and that the government does not intend to place the actual assassin on trial for fear there would be a public revelation of the whole plot.

The prudential committee of the American board accepts the sub-committee's report that Rockefeller's \$100,000 be retained. Of course it will be retained, no one expected that it would be otherwise, not even the ministers who protested so loudly.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$150,000 to the city of Springfield, Mass., for the erection of a new library building. The Springfield library, which is the sixth largest free library in the country, has 140,000 volumes. Newport seems to be about the only city in the country that has not had a library donation from Carnegie.

The trunks seized by the federal authorities in Chicago, who are investigating the beef combine, contained, it is said, the secret transactions of the Actus Trading Co., a corporation through which the alleged secret business of the packers was transacted, and as a result some new witnesses may be called.

There are many distinct signs of spring in the air. The grass is very green and the small boys and girls are making a little money by digging and selling the succulent dandelion. The warm rain of the last few days was just what was needed to start the vegetation and now its effects are to be seen in the swelling buds of trees and shrubs. A few days of warm sunshine now would advance everything very rapidly.

**SM at H.**

The Russian-Japanese War goes on. The sixty-second week of the conflict has come to a close. For some weeks past but little has been heard of the two armies in the field. The situation has been turned to the sea and the two great fleets under Admirals Rozhestvensky and Togo. A great sea fight has been momentarily expected but it does not come off. As to the land movements since the retreating Russians and pursuing Japanese moved north of the Pass both armies have practically kept all their doings to themselves. The weather may have been against the production of news.

It is believed in St. Petersburg that General Linevitch really intends to make a stand somewhere in the neighborhood of Kirin. It is thought that he has about 300,000 men with him. If these figures are approximately correct, and if the food question can be solved fairly well, there are some reasons for regarding this conjecture as fairly reasonable. General Linevitch is a fighter, and naturally he will wish to show his capacity as a commander-in-chief. The probabilities are that he has little hope of receiving fresh men to any marked extent, and he is doubtless aware that a withdrawal to Harbin outside of the disengaging effect on his own men, would merely bring him to the main Siberian railway, running west and east, and therefore far less defensible from southern attack than the north and south line along which the Russians have been fighting.

It is estimated that the Japanese have 450,000 men north of the Pass. If, therefore, General Linevitch makes a stand south of the Songari, it would be for the purpose of putting up one glorious fight with no retreat as a sequel to it, rather than with the hope of winning a victory. As things are with the Russian army, and also as things are in Russia, where the Czar is practically a prisoner, it makes little difference in the net result whether General Linevitch loses his men in battle or on the road while attempting to lead them homeward. Another battle, however, might make some difference with his own reputation.

The total Russian losses in the battle of Mukden, killed, wounded and prisoners, are reported from Harbin as 107,000. Whether or not these figures cover the Russian losses of the Pass is not stated. The Japanese estimate their losses at Mukden at 57,000.

**\$30,000 a year.**

Possibly it is worth \$30,000 a year to this country to hire four men to become commissioners on the Panama canal commission, says an Exchange, so that the law which says there must be seven members shall be complied with. The four men who are to receive \$7,500 a year each for stopping gaps in the law are not over paid in consideration of the fact that they are practically announced to be useless. In this day and generation a man ought to be paid liberally for assuming so uncomplimentary a role. Whether the three-headed commission that is left after the four dummies are counted out will work any more harmoniously and efficiently than that which has just been displaced had better not be decided until it has had a chance to show its ability. Not so many months ago there was a period of abounding exultation over the splendid choice that had been made of the seven best men in the country to carry on this immense enterprise. Yet, as the President says in his order appointing the new commission, the practical result of operations so far has not been satisfactory.

One great storm or a severe earthquake in the Rocky range, would probably lessen the force of all the other storms to end of the month but it will be prudent to keep in mind that the dangerous storms are probable near the dates given.

**Salt and Feeding Stuffs.**

In recognition of the importance to New England agriculture of problems relating to soils and of the great amount of excellent work already done in this line at the Rhode Island Experiment Station, the Department of Agriculture has consented to an arrangement with that institution, whereby the Bureau of Soils is to send three experts to the station to carry on investigations in soil fertility problems. This work is to be done under the direction of Doctor Whitney, chief of the Bureau. In addition, the Agricultural Department will furnish two trained men to work under Director Wheeler to study the agricultural value of common salt and other sodium compounds. A quantity of apparatus for carrying on this work is also furnished by the Department at Washington.

The Station has just completed the analysis of a large number of feeding stuffs collected in different parts of the State and several cases of flagrant adulteration have been met with. The Station has taken vigorous measures with manufacturers and dealers of these spurious feeding stuffs to prevent recurrence of their sale. A bulletin covering all of this work will be issued in the near future. A bulletin is in press on the subject of the peculiarity of certain plants as shown by the influence of sodium salts upon their growth. A second bulletin on the same subject and on the after effects on sodium and potassium salts is being prepared.

Mr. James Kellogg, first assistant in chemistry, has been transferred to the new Department work and Mr. Weasels of the Michigan Agricultural College is coming to take up the work in fertilizer and feeding-stuff analysis.

April 10, 1905.

**Weather Bulletin.**

Copyrighted by W. T. Foster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1905.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross the continent. April 13 to 22, warm wave 17 to 21, cool wave 20 to 24. Next disturbance will reach Pacific about April 22, cross west of Rockies by close of 23, great central valley 24 to 26, eastern states 27. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about April 22, great central valley 24, eastern states 26. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about April 25, great central valley 27, eastern states 29.

This disturbance will bring a wave of very high temperatures that will affect the whole continent, but it will be of short duration.

While the storm center is approaching from the northwest the dry winds will evaporate a great amount of moisture, causing serious droughts in places, particularly in the southern states where rainfall for April will, at that time, be deficient. The storm center, which I have calculated will reach meridian 90 not far from April 25, is expected to cause great downpours of rain, sometimes called "cloud-bursts," which occur when the storm forces are favorable to tornadoes; but it is also probable at that time and quite cool weather will precede and follow that storm center.

This disturbance will come in the middle of a great storm period covering April 16 to close of the month, advance features of which were seen in the Minnesota tornado about beginning of April. The storm forces will be so great during the remainder of April that more definite details cannot be given. These forces seem to reach their greatest intensity within 24 hours of April 20, 23, 26, 30 and May 3, and it is of opinion that great storms will occur near these dates.

One great storm or a severe earthquake in the Rocky range, would probably lessen the force of all the other storms to end of the month but it will be prudent to keep in mind that the dangerous storms are probable near the dates given.

**A Summer Outing.**

Asbury Park and Ocean Grove the twin seaside cities of New Jersey are by far the most popular outing places on the coast. There is no objectionable feature to detract from their attractive beauty and the abundance of genuine enjoyment which is to be found there is limited only by the tourists' ability to find it.

There are exceptional bathing facilities, broad walks at the ocean edge, picturesque drives in every direction. A social atmosphere, wholesome and enjoyable, and entertainment the like of which no other shore resort provides.

The municipality provides daily concerts and at the mammoth casino there is a series of entertainment by the best talent in the land. The National Educational Association has chosen Asbury Park and Ocean Grove as the meeting place for 1905, and from appearances it will be the most interesting convention ever held by the Association. The New Jersey Central is the popular line between New York and Asbury Park having both an all rail and boat line to the resort. If you are interested in the seashore cities drop a postal to C. M. Burt, G. P. A., New Jersey Central, New York City, for Educational Folder No. 1, its free for the asking.

Col. C. L. F. Robinson will spend the summer abroad, visiting different parts of the continent.

**D. A. R. Convention, Washington.**

For the convention of the Daughters of American Revolution in Washington April 17th to 22nd the Royal Blue Line (Baltimore & Ohio R. R.) will have an all expense personally conducted tour, leaving New York Saturday, April 15th. \$18.00 covers every expense from time of departure until after breakfast of Thursday, April 20th, with longer stop in Washington or en route if desired; choice of hotels in Washington. To the \$18.00 should be added the local rates from starting point. This will give a more reasonable rate than the certificate plan, and you avoid the incidental annoyances of reteking and signing certificate on return. Other dates from New York April 29th, May 3rd.

Drop a postal for details to Jos. P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 360 Washington Street, Boston.

**WEEKLY ALMANAC.**

STANDARD TIME.

1905.

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21 Thu	22 Fri	23 Sat	24 Sun	25 Mon	26 Tue	27 Wed
22 Fri	23 Sat	24 Sun	25 Mon	26 Tue	27 Wed	28 Thu

New Moon, 14th day, 6h, 23m, evening.

First Quarter, 12th day, 4h, 41m, evening.

Full Moon, 19th day, 8h, 38m, morning.

Last Quarter, 26th day, 8h, 15m, morning.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.**

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 25¢.

**Washington Matters.**

Great Discussion over Presidential Candidacy—Members of the Cabinet and Prominent Senators Have Been Mentioned—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1905.

The presidential candidacy to be settled in the Republican national convention three years from the coming summer is being discussed in Washington to a surprising extent, a result, perhaps, of the absence of other topics of more absorbing interest, but also promoted by the incipient presidential boom which have already made their appearance. Among the men who have avowed their aspirations, privately or publicly, are Vice-President Fairbanks, Senator Foraker, Secretary Shaw and, the latest of the aspirants although not avowed—Postmaster General Corley. Two other names are mentioned in this connection, those of Elihu Root, former Secretary of War, and William H. Taft, present Secretary of War. Of the field, Vice-President Fairbanks is regarded by the public as the most likely candidate and there is no doubt that he is playing the game of politics with a master hand. On the other hand, there are many shrewd politicians who say that Mr. Fairbanks' boom is premature and that, like most premature things, it is likely to get nipped by frosts. A facile speaker and a slave conversationalist, the Vice-President makes many friends but few of the "thick and thin" variety, for the reason that he possesses too little magnetism to draw men to him in that way. His enemies tell ugly stories of Wall Street domination and an unholy alliance with J. P. Morgan and E. H. Harriman, successively, based no doubt on the fact that the Vice-President made his fortune as railroad attorney and probably on little else. But aspiring candidates can, unfortunately, never escape unwaranted insinuations from those opposed to them.

Secretary Shaw is a good speaker, a "good fellow" and would doubtless have the confidence of the business men of the country. On the other hand, he is a man of little culture and of fair narrow calibre, than for instance, President Roosevelt, while his recent decision granting the millers a drawback on imported Canadian wheat when mixed with domestic wheat and exported as flour has lowered the price of wheat by several cents and is claimed by westerners to have ruined the Secretary's vote getting ability among the wheat raisers of the great west. Senator Foraker promises to be a strong candidate. He has served his State creditably as Governor and in the Senate for eight years and has a host of friends. Judging by the predictions of those who ought to know, he is a candidate who will play an important part in the next Republican convention. Postmaster General Corley's boom is too new to be accurately gauged as yet. It is based, of course, on his very successful conduct of the last national campaign and the fact that he has been the right hand of two Presidents and knows the business. His humor is automatic; he is not urging it. Had Secretary Root accepted the nomination for Governor of New York he would doubtless have been the Republican presidential candidate to succeed President Roosevelt. He would have carried his State last fall by a large majority as did the President. He is a man of exceptional ability and fine character, and he enjoys the confidence of the Republican leaders, including President Roosevelt, one of whose closest friends and most loyal supporters he is. All this was pointed out to Mr. Root when he was urged to accept the gubernatorial nomination but he insisted that he had no political ambitions and that he owed it to himself and his family to apply himself to the accumulation of a fortune. He went about this by accepting a \$100,000 retaining fee as counsel of the Northern Securities Company and it is believed this fact would injure his prospects, even if he were willing to enter the race, which is by no means certain. It can be stated on the highest authority that Secretary Taft does not wish the nomination. He has one ambition in life and that is to become Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and if that position becomes vacant during President Roosevelt's term, Mr. Taft will achieve his ambition.

**Jamesstown.**

The adjourned town meeting for financial matters was held at the town hall on Saturday and was very quiet.

The annual reports of the various town officers were read and received, as was the report of the treasurer of the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company.

Resolutions were passed as follows:

To take Bay View Drive as a public highway; to appropriate \$400 for repairs to Beavertail road; fixing time of council meetings if it occurs on a holiday; instructing the town's representatives in the General Assembly to oppose the court and practice act; appropriating \$100 for band concerts during the summer; appropriating \$175 for new piano for the schools; appropriating \$200 for the use of the Jamestown Improvement Society; to take Lagoon Avenue as a public highway; to take Columbia Avenue as a public highway; for repairs to Walcott Avenue \$150 was appropriated.

The tax ordinance was passed as follows:

Resolved that a tax of 90 cents on each \$100 of the taxable property of the town be assessed on or before the eleventh day of June, 1905, and paid into the town treasury on or before the last day of November.

All taxes paid on or before September 20 be allowed a discount of two per cent and all not paid by the thirtieth day of November be charged interest at the rate of 10 per cent.

Also that the poll tax be assessed on or before January 1, and paid into the town treasury on or before January 1.

Appropriations were made as follows:

State tax, \$3,661.12; town water, \$1,300; interest, \$1,200; sinking fund, \$1,500; highways, \$1,500; schools, \$2,900; Improvement Society, \$200; fire department, \$200.

The town council was authorized to instruct the town treasurer to hire money for current expenses in foreclosing the town tax, not to exceed \$12,000.

A resolution was passed instructing the town's representatives to pass a law changing the number of tax assessors for this town from 3 to 5.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blister, Bleeding or Prolonged Piles. Druggists refund money if PAZO Piles fail to cure. Price 25¢. Last application gives cure and rest, etc. If your druggist hasn't it send 25¢ in stamp and it will be forwarded post-paid by Pazo Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

12-26-05

## NO BATTLE AS YET

But Naval Contest Is Expected to Occur by Sunday

## RUSSIANS SEEKING FIGHT

Entire Absence of All Concealment of Course Indicates Rojestvensky's Plans -- Japan Will Require Big Fleet to Block Vladivostok

London, April 14.—As suggested would be the case, it turns out that there has been no naval battle between the Russian and Japanese fleets. According to British cruisers and merchant steamers arriving at Singapore, Rojestvensky is continuing on his course with his entire fleet, steering north northeast toward Formosa.

His present position indicates that he has no intention of touching at Saigon, French Indo-China, though he may send his empty colliers there for safety. At the rate of speed the Russians have been sailing their fleet should now be in about the latitude of Manila, about 400 miles west of that city, and only about 650 miles south of Formosa, the probable scene of the first battle. This collision seems likely to occur Saturday, Sunday or Monday, according to the amount of maneuvering which takes place.

The direct course that Rojestvensky is taking and the entire absence of all attempt at concealment indicates that the Russian commander is seeking, not awaiting, battle. Togo, with his scouts thrown out far in advance, undoubtedly is covering the Formosa channel between the island of Formosa and the mainland of China and Russe and Ballintang channels, between the southern end of Formosa and the island of Luzon of the Philippine archipelago.

Formosa strait is less than 100 miles wide; Bashee channel less than 75, and Ballintang under 200 miles wide. All of these channels are crowded with islands, and the spaces left for Rojestvensky to force a passage through either to the north or east are limited. Should Rojestvensky, eluding the Japanese, gain the waters of the Pacific, he probably would try to reach Vladivostok by way of La Perouse strait, a narrow waterway between the northwestern Japanese island and Sakhalin. From Singapore to Vladivostok in a straight line is 3500 miles, but the course the Russians would have to follow would greatly increase the distance.

Strategically as well as tactically the Japanese have the advantage. Just how far Togo will have to weaken his fleet to provide against an attack in his rear by the Vladivostok squadron cannot be known until the fighting strength of this Russian aggregation is given. Report has given the Russians four cruisers, 12 torpedo craft and eight submarines. Two of these cruisers are armored and of high speed. To prevent this fleet from leaving Vladivostok Japan must blockade the port with vessels of at least equal capacity.

The Paris Matin's story to the effect that Russia has 70,000 tons of coal at Saigon and 50,000 tons at Shanghai should be taken with a very large dose of salt. One hundred and twenty thousand tons of coal is quite a pile and in excess of the capacity of Rojestvensky's ships to handle. It would have taken a great many steamers to have carried this supply east and it would have attracted attention before this.

**Man Was Wrongfully Hanged**  
Memphis, Tenn., April 12.—A Commercial Appeal special from Springfield, Ark., says it is reported there that Marquis Meadum has made a deathbed confession to the murder several years ago of Dr. C. C. Chantless at Center Ridge, for which Alexander Brinkley was hanged at Merillton.

**Resignations and Exclusions**  
Philadelphia, April 13.—Following newspaper charges of fraudulent transactions by certain members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of Philadelphia, four members of the board of governors resigned, two members were expelled, another resigned and one was suspended.

**Burglars Caused Farmer's Death**  
Waterbury, Conn., April 12.—Thomas Lockwood, an aged farmer, who was brutally assaulted by burglars at his home on the Park road on the afternoon of Feb. 28, died last night. Lockwood has been lying between life and death since the time of the assault.

**Quarantine on Suspects**  
Portland, Me., April 11. United States lighthouse steamer *Lilac* is quarantined and the crew have been vaccinated because of a suspected case of smallpox. Quartermaster Huntley is at the marine hospital, where it is believed he has the disease.

**Convicted of Manslaughter**  
New Haven, April 13.—After three hours' deliberation, a jury in the superior court found a verdict of guilty against Robert H. Goldsboro, charged with manslaughter in shooting and killing Albert W. Lenevel at Wallingford. Sentence was deferred.

**Taft Drops Venezuelan Case**  
Washington, April 14.—The Venezuelan case is a closed incident so far as Secretary Taft, who has charge of foreign relations during the absence of Secretary Hay, is concerned, unless President Roosevelt decides to take it up while he is away on his vacation. This is not thought probable.

**Suicide Unaccounted For**  
Boston, April 12.—Clarence M. Merriman, aged 38, an investment broker, having offices in this city and residing at Newton, committed suicide by shooting at Clark's hotel. No cause for the suicide is suggested. Merriman is said to have had excellent health and enjoyed business prosperity.

## IMPEDED JUSTICE

Charge Upon Which Meat Packers' Employees Are Held

## INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

Four Men Said to Have Arranged For Departure of Clerk Wanted as Witness and Assisted Him in Leaving Jurisdiction of the Court

Chicago, April 14.—Four men, three of whom are employees of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, meat packers, and one an attorney for that corporation, were named in an indictment returned by a federal grand jury which is investigating the alleged beef trust.

It is charged that the four men obstructed and impeded Deputy Marshal Bach in efforts to serve a subpoena on Edwin B. Fish, a clerk employed by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger. Fish recently returned from Canada.

The men indicted are: Joseph Weisenbach, attorney for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; B. S. Cusey, traffic manager for the company; G. D. Hopkins, auditor for the company; L. S. Joseph, employed in the provision department of that concern.

The indictment alleges that a subpoena was issued for Fish on March 3; that this subpoena was given to Bach for service; that the four men had arranged for the departure of Fish from the United States to Canada, and assisted him in leaving the jurisdiction of the court.

Attorney Weisenbach, who was for several years an assistant to Governor Deacon, when the latter was state attorney, declares that it was at his instance that Fish returned from Canada and agreed to go before the grand jury. This is not denied by the government officers. Weisenbach also declares that he has never seen or spoken to Fish; has never spoken to Cusey concerning Fish, and asserts that Joseph was never in any manner interested in the affair.

The four men were taken into custody shortly after the return of the indictment and released in bonds of \$1000 in each case.

The indictments are said to have been the result of the combined efforts of a number of secret service men. Fish was followed to Windsor, Canada, by secret service men, and induced to return to Chicago. He was on the witness stand two days, and it is said revealed information concerning an attempt to influence his testimony. He was before the inquisitorial body for almost an hour yesterday. Fish was held under \$10,000 bonds to insure his appearance as a witness.

The indictments returned yesterday, it is said, are similar to the one returned some time ago against T. J. Connor, general superintendent for Armor & Co.

Charles Starek, national bank examiner of Cleveland, has arrived here in response to a request from Assistant Attorney General Pagin. Mr. Starek will take up an examination of the books found in six trunks taken from safety deposit vaults here.

## Beef Prices Go Up

Chicago, April 14.—Prices of beef have advanced in every important market of the United States. The consumer is paying the advance price which to him represents several cents a pound over what he paid up to 10 days ago. Leading packers state that no beef has been supplied to the retail markets of the country during the last month and a half except with a loss. This, it is declared, has been partially due to the fact that the breeders of stock and the handlers of range cattle have been holding back on supply until the grass on the range becomes nourishing.

## Dunne Takes Oath of Office

Chicago, April 11.—Edward F. Dunne was installed mayor of Chicago last night in a most simple manner. Carter H. Harrison, the retiring mayor, entered the council chamber and presented Dunne to the members of the council. The mayor-elect then took the oath of office and expressed the hope that he would be able to fill the executive chair as capably as had Mayor Harrison.

## Pensions Legally Granted

Washington, April 13.—Commissioner of Pensions Warner has discovered that in addition to granting pensions under the "old age" order to members of a Pennsylvania militia regiment, the pension bureau has allowed about 100 claims on applications made prior to April 13, 1904, the date on which the order went into effect. The commissioners will require that they be refunded.

## Remarkable Case of Fasting

Nantasket, Mass., April 10.—After fasting 35 days, Mrs. Eliza J. Pickering died at her home here, aged 88. The attending physician gave the cause of death as old age. He said, so far as he could learn, she had no disease that would account for her fasting. His repeated efforts to induce his patient to take nourishment of any kind were unavailing.

## Bad Year For Railroads

Providence, April 13.—The annual report of State Railroad Commissioner Freeman says that the railroads have suffered from the general depression of the past year and that there has been a decrease of passenger traffic and in tons of merchandise carried by all but one railroad of the state.

## Expects Bond-Hay Treaty to Pass

St. John's, April 14.—Premier Bond, in the colonial legislature last night, added to the bill excluding American fishermen from colonial waters the new clause providing for the suspension of the operation of the measure at the discretion of the government. He declared he had reason to believe that the United States senate will soon act upon the Bond-Hay treaty.

## Suicide Unaccounted For

Boston, April 12.—Clarence M. Merriman, aged 38, an investment broker, having offices in this city and residing at Newton, committed suicide by shooting at Clark's hotel. No cause for the suicide is suggested. Merriman is said to have had excellent health and enjoyed business prosperity.

## HAS STOLEN \$90,000

## Charge Against a Seventy-Year-Old Lawyer of Boston

Boston, April 14.—In the Suffolk criminal supreme court Assistant District Attorney Sughrue declared that Charles M. Reed, one of the oldest lawyers in this city, was guilty of embezzlements aggregating at least \$90,000. Reed, who is 70 years of age, is charged with the embezzlement of \$7800 from the Cushing estate.

In opposition to a plea for clemency toward the prisoner, Sughrue said:

"For 25 years this man (Reed) has been a thief. In 1850 he was appointed trustee of the Sampson Reed estate, from which he stole \$45,000. A short time later he was appointed to the estate of John W. Wilkins, from which he stole \$45,000. In fact, from the beginning until now this man has stolen over \$90,000 of other people's money. On previous occasions he was allowed to go with the promise that he would never again handle estates. Yet, in spite of this, he has stolen \$7800 from the Cushing estate. I do not agree with counsel for the defense that clemency should be shown."

Stephen Tyng, counsel for the defendant, said he was surprised at the revelations of the prosecution and asked that sentence be postponed until a later date. His request was granted by the court and Reed was returned to jail pending final action in his case.

## Decision on Brockton Disaster

Brockton, Mass., April 14.—The R. B. Grover company and its agents were declared to be blameless for the explosion which destroyed its shoe factory here on March 20 and caused the death of 57 persons, by the finding of Judge Bixby, who held an inquest on the remains of Richard Spriggin, one of the victims. The judge finds that Spriggin's death was due to burns from the fire which followed the explosion of the boiler. The explosion was held to be due to a defect which could not have been discovered.

## Two Killed by Automobiles

Boston, April 14. Nelson Turner, 14 years old, died last night from injuries received when he was struck by an automobile earlier in the evening, and James P. Flynn, aged 60, is dead as the result of a similar accident last night. Young Turner was run down by a touring car operated by Arthur Nelson. Nelson was arrested and held on a charge of manslaughter. A runabout car struck Flynn. The operator drove away after the accident and has not been apprehended.

## Body Found in Pond

Waltham, Mass., April 14.—The body of Mrs. Louise H. Johnson, wife of former Mayor Johnson, was found in Flimp's pond, near her residence, and the medical examiner pronounced death due to suicide by drowning. Mrs. Johnson had been subject to frequent attacks of illness, and this fact, added to the shock which she received upon the violent death of her son about a year ago, is believed to have unbalanced her mind. She was 70 years old.

## Hub's New Police Commissioner

Boston, April 13.—Charles H. Cole, Jr., was formally named by Governor Douglass to be police commissioner for Boston, vice Charles P. Curtis, term expired, and to be chairman of the board in place of W. H. H. Emmons. Cole is now inspector general of rifle practice upon the governor's military staff. His appointment will probably not be very pleasing to the Boston Democratic "machine," but they are powerless to do anything.

## Pat Shows Improvement

Washington, D. C., April 14.—When asked last night concerning the condition of Senator Platt, Dr. Ford, his attending physician, said: "The senator is doing finely and is making progress every hour. The fluid in the chest is the only complication and my idea is that this is being absorbed somewhat. There are still some causes for anxiety, but I find considerable encouragement in his general condition."

## Quenches Thirsts Illegally

New York, April 14.—One of the heaviest fines ever imposed in a liquor case in this state was ordered by Judge Hall on H. L. Simpson, a Waterville druggist. It was for \$500 on one indictment for maintaining a liquor nuisance and to pay the costs of prosecution on the other cases. The respondent was also compelled to give a bond of \$1000 not to violate the prohibitory liquor law for two years.

## Dunne Takes Oath of Office

Chicago, April 11.—Edward F. Dunne was installed mayor of Chicago last night in a most simple manner. Carter H. Harrison, the retiring mayor, entered the council chamber and presented Dunne to the members of the council. The mayor-elect then took the oath of office and expressed the hope that he would be able to fill the executive chair as capably as had Mayor Harrison.

## Pensions Legally Granted

Washington, April 13.—Commissioner of Pensions Warner has discovered that in addition to granting pensions under the "old age" order to members of a Pennsylvania militia regiment, the pension bureau has allowed about 100 claims on applications made prior to April 13, 1904, the date on which the order went into effect. The commissioners will require that they be refunded.

## Remarkable Case of Fasting

Nantasket, Mass., April 10.—After fasting 35 days, Mrs. Eliza J. Pickering died at her home here, aged 88. The attending physician gave the cause of death as old age. He said, so far as he could learn, she had no disease that would account for her fasting. His repeated efforts to induce his patient to take nourishment of any kind were unavailing.

## Confederates Give Up Flag

Boston, April 14.—The old state flag of the Eighteenth Massachusetts volunteer infantry was returned to the state yesterday by a delegation representing the regiment. The flag was lost in the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862. Its return to the regiment was effected by Lieutenant Governor Guild, who discovered it in a Confederate museum at Richmond.

## Small Yield of Maple Sugar

Burlington, Vt., April 14.—Maple sugar gathering was practically concluded throughout the state yesterday afternoon. The gathering this year has been only from third to a half the usual supply.

## No Swearing by Telephone

Albany, April 14.—After the wits of the senate had expended their humor on the Wilcox bill forbidding profane and indecent language through the telephone, the measure passed by a vote of 40 to 2.

## Laws Shaken Up

Keweenaw, Mich., April 14.—A slight earthquake was felt in and near Keweenaw at 10 o'clock yesterday. Buildings were shaken, but no serious damage was done.

## MEYER SEES CZAR

Is Formally Received "In Great and Solemn State"

## INTERVIEW IN PRIVATE

Keen Interest as to Whether

President Roosevelt's Willingness to Undertake Promotion of Peace Was Discussed

St. Petersburg, April 13.—Ambassador Meyer yesterday afternoon presented his letters of credence to Emperor Nicholas at Tsarskoe-Selo.

In diplomatic circles the keenest interest is manifested at the first interview between the emperor and the new American ambassador, owing to the widespread belief that President Roosevelt has already allowed the intimation to be conveyed to both belligerents that he stands ready, upon their mutual request, to undertake the promotion of peace. It is supposed that Meyer delivered a confidential communication to the czar from President Roosevelt, but so far as is ascertainable the czar did not discuss the question of peace with the new ambassador.

Stephen Tyng, counsel for the defendant, said he was surprised at the revelations of the prosecution and asked that sentence be postponed until a later date. His request was granted by the court and Reed was returned to jail pending final action in his case.

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## Arriving at Alexandra palace, Baron

Fredericks, surrounded by court officials, all in blazing uniforms, greeted the party. Ambassador Meyer was first presented to the empress mother, to whom in turn he presented the embassy secretaries. Then preceded by Count Hendrikoff bearing his staff of office and a solemn procession of court functionaries, the ambassador passed through salons to the czar's private apartments. Here the imperial bodyguard saluted.

In the library the procession halted and the doors of the private reception room were thrown open by the czar's picturesquely turbaned Mamelukes, and, as the personal representative of the president as well as of the government of the United States, Ambassador Meyer advanced alone to meet the emperor and empress. Their greeting and reception were cordial.

The letters and credentials presented by Meyer were in the usual form and were addressed "To His Imperial Majesty, the Autocrat of All the Russias."

The audience lasted 10 or 15 minutes. What passed between the emperor and the ambassador naturally is secret.

The occasion marked a

## The Strikebreaker.

(William Brown Meloney, in Public Opinion.)

In the evolution of strife between organized labor and capital in this country, and more especially capital expressed in the form of urban street and interurban transportation corporations, the professional strikebreaker has come to be a permanent and potential factor. In a century there has not been a more unique development in economics. In the last ten years no better illustration of his power has been afforded than New York saw in the recent strike of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's employees on the subway and elevated systems.

The strikers are saying variously that it was the press, public sentiment, lack of organization on their part and the shortsightedness of their leaders that defeated them. In only a small degree, if at all, did any of these things contribute to their Waterloo. They know in their hearts that one man routed them, and that man was James Farley, S. B., who, for a decade, has been doing just such work for street railway companies from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Jim Farley told me the day the national leaders of the unions involved in the trouble repudiated the strike that he had had "the situation" in hand from the moment the matmen gave up their contraband hats and the guards left their gates and bell ropes. He had been ready for that emergency for a year.

About fifteen years ago Jim Farley was keeping a hotel in Pittsburg, N. Y., near where he was born. He was just then attaining his majority, with as much education as one could have who had tried to stay away from school as much as possible. One day he went to a dentist to have an ulcerated tooth treated and accidentally swallowed an overdose of cocaine. He recovered consciousness twenty-four hours later possessed of an insatiable desire to smash everything inanimate and inanimate within reach. He was chased into the woods and hunted for weeks as a wild thing. As often as he was caught he broke away from his captors, until finally his right senses returned and he went back to Pittsburg to hear the stories of his crazy doings and to be hailed as "wild man." He sold his hotel and drifted down to Long Island, and when the Brooklyn strike of 1885 came along he was penniless and seeking employment.

"I said to myself then," is the way he puts it, "that if other men didn't care to work I did, and I applied for work in the B. R. T. service. I got it."

Farley does not say that it was the lust of excitement and his nerve which prompted him to seek this dangerous work, but it was. The men who employed him read him just as he has been reading others ever since. He was made a fore-hand of a squad of non-union employees, and in directing this small force he conceived the organization of the powerful one he controls today. When the strike was broken he took the names and addresses of the men over whom he had been working and asked them if they wanted to break another strike. They said they did. They had not heard that the great Philadelphia strike was brewing. A few weeks later each one of those men got a telegram from Farley directing him to report to him in the Quaker City, and not one failed him.

Since then there has not been a labor disturbance affecting railway companies on this continent in which Jim Farley has not played a part. He has been assaulted by strikers, he has been shot at a hundred times, and plot after plot has been laid to assassinate him. Two bullets have found their way into inconsequential parts of his anatomy, and one has yet to be removed. His skin is a network of scars. He wears his hair short and one looking closely can see little white marks in the scalp where missiles and clubs and black-jacks have brought blood.

It takes but a few minutes talk with this man of strange profession to understand that he has in him the stuff to control and direct others. There is nothing of the bluster about him; nothing in accord with the popular idea of what a man of his vocation would be. There is within an inch or two of six feet of him, and he is built on lathy, springy lines. His hands are bony yet well fashioned and well kept. His lower jaw is firmly binged and runs straight to the chin as the barrel of a Colt's forty-five. The lips are thin, but a heavy black mustache, drooping low, covers the mouth and only occasionally when he laughs does a gold tooth show in the upper of two splendid rows of teeth. The nose is Roman and fitted well into the brow, which comes out over two blue eyes of medium size. They have been called "man killer" eyes because of the glint of cold steel gray which plays in them. The forehead is high and runs full where it rounds into the temples. The head, which has little hair on top, is deeply barked and unusually wide over the ears. Withal the features are good, but the skin has an unvarying pallor except when Farley is excited and then a hectic flush appears over each cheek bone.

The most remarkable thing about this man in his voice. Its timbre is light and it never, under any circumstances, rises above an ordinary conversational tone, but if there was ever a mirror of character it is one. It is pleasant to hear when Farley has pleasant things to say, but otherwise there is there a cruel rasp of chaffed steel in it that makes one brace instinctively for trouble. I heard that rasp sound above the rattle of trains and the roar of machinery the other night in the repair shops of the Interborough Company at One Hundred and Forty-Eighth street and Lenox where John Farley and his subways force of strike-breakers quartered.

There was a disquiet among the men because of the sudden ending of the strike in which they thought they saw fleeting their hopes of getting positions. They had asked to see "the chief," and Farley was in no pleasant mood when he came to face them. Standing on a case of bread with a long Cossack overcoat hanging loosely from his shoulders and his hands plunged deep in its pockets he looked over the two hundred and more of his followers who had been commanded to appear before him, with the air of a potentate, who had but to wave his hand to have every man of them destroyed. Some of the men had never seen "the chief" before and looked up at him with gaping mouths. Farley, the great strike-breaker, who had been only a name, a shadow to them! As the cold blue eyes of the man on the box met pale here and there, feet shuffled, heads went down or turned away. Suspense held them for minutes before Farley spoke a word.

He began in a sharp, low tone which comes to him at such times. He seemed to mark every man there. And every

man there clapped his hands and cheered.

"How can I get men enough to do my work?" Farley repeated as he settled back in his big touring automobile and swayed away downtown. "That is an easy proposition, but the difficulty lies in getting the right kind of men. I levy upon every class. I have three or four hundred Columbia students working for me down there in the subway now. There are a couple of lawyers there, too, and a physician, and there is a boy chopping tickets at one of the stations whom I know to be worth \$300,000 or \$400,000 in his own right. I presume it must be the excitement of the thing that brings them out, although I must admit there hasn't been anything very exciting about this strike. I can get together between \$800 and 10,000 men in a week to go to any part of the country."

"You must remember that I have things organized. I have my own staff of personal representatives, and in some corner of the country one of my clients is always employing my services. My clients? Why, the railroad companies, the street car concerns. You see, that is my specialty, and I would rather not do anything else."

"During the strike here I received

offers to take hold of the situation, but I declined. I know the street-railway business and I don't know the meat business."

When Farley takes hold of a "situation" he demands implicit obedience on the part of the officials of the company for whom he is working, from the highest to the lowest in rank. That applies as far as the operation of the road is concerned, and, it is said that only in cases where the rule has been broken have strikes been prolonged.

In time Farley must have imitators for the field which he has opened up; a most lucrative one. I have it from a good source that for two months preceding the actual strike of the Interborough employees he received \$1,000 a day.

Before that when strikes seemed imminent, he was retained on two occasions with a fee of \$10,000. For his work in the great Chicago strike he got \$50,000. His income from "clients" is enormous the year through, for many companies pay him a stated sum for the privilege of first, second, or third, call on his services. It is estimated that he is worth from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, all the result of his strike-breaking practice during the past ten years. He has a beautiful residence in Plattsburgh, and his one weakness is fast trotting horses.

## Beef or Turkey as a Food.

Discussing the comparative food value of roast beef and turkey the Janitor says:

First, it may be said that weight for weight the flesh of the turkey is more nourishing than that of beef, but the latter is, generally speaking, cheaper than the former. The moisture in beef, however, exceeds the turkey and the latter contains a better percentage of protein or flesh-forming substance. In either case the percentage of moisture is seldom less than 70 per cent. In lean beef the amount of fat is much the same as in a not too well-fed turkey, but it must be pointed out that the flesh of poultry differs from that of beef or mutton in not having its muscular fibres permeated by fat and moreover, the fibres in the flesh of the fowl are short and readily yield to the disintegrating action of the digestive processes. A large amount of fat in either case is apt to interfere with the digestibility of the meat. The fat of beef is more digestible than that of the turkey. The fat of birds, in fact, is harder and owing to its tendency to become rancid is unsuitable for the dyspeptic patient.

Perhaps the most important difference, however, from a dietary point of view between beef and turkey is that whereas beef contains a high percentage of extractive matters turkey contains hardly any at all. The extractive matter in beef accounts largely for its peculiar and marked flavor, and owing to their absence in poultry generally and in the pleasant and partake the flavor of these meats is delicate. But there is no doubt that extractives of beef as well as of mutton are valuable, for not only are they flavoring agents, but they also act as, perhaps, the most powerful stimulants to gastric indigestion.

## The Faithful Guardian.

Here is a pathetic story told to my informant, the venerable Judge N. A. Patterson, by his father, as an incident of which he knew.

In the early days of North Carolina a man rode a long distance on horseback to collect a debt of several hundred dollars. He took with him, for company and as a protection against robbers, a dog to which he had long felt much attached. He collected the money, all in silver dollars. These he tied up in a strong sack, lashed it to the saddle behind and started for home.

When they had travelled about half of the homeward journey the dog manifested a great deal of uneasiness, to which he gave expression by nervous barking and frequent dives at the horse's forelegs. The man was sorely puzzled, and watched the dog for some time to see if he could find an explanation of its strange conduct. His reluctant conclusion was that it had been bitten by a mad dog and was the victim of hydrophobia. And so to save his horse and put the poor dog out of misery he supposed it was suffering, he drew a pistol and shot it. Not wishing to see it die, he applied the spur to his horse and rode rapidly for some distance. The thought occurred to him, "I would rather have lost the money than to have been forced to kill that dog."

Thus reminded of the treasure, he put his hand around behind the saddle, to see if the bag was safe, but it was not there. He turned and rapidly rode back. When he reached the point where the dog first commenced to bark and plunge at the horse's legs he found the bag of coin, and the poor victim of his cruel mistake dying there, with his paws resting patiently on either side of his master's treasure. He had tried so hard to make the master understand, but had failed, and paid his life as the price of his fidelity.—Springfield Republican.

Just why persons who object to cigarette should be permitted to dictate to their fellow citizens in this matter is not clear.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Well you quit using those "coffin nails" and your vision may become clarified. Try it.

Jorkins—My dear, I wish you wouldn't sing that song about "Falling Dew."

Mrs. J.—Why not?

Jorkins—It reminds me too much of the house rent.—Cleveland Leader.

## Education in China.

China's rapidly changing attitude towards Western learning and ideals is most strikingly illustrated by the visit of His Excellency Chou Fu, Vicere of the three provinces of Kiang-Su, An-Hwei and Kiang-Si, at the recent Commencement Exercises of Nanking University, the most important mission college of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China. Nanking is the old southern capital of the Chinese Empire and is at present the vice-regal headquarters for three of the eighteen provinces of China proper, these three provinces having a combined population of about 70,000,000 of people. It is also one of the few places in the empire where the great literary examinations are given according to the ideals and customs of the ancient educational system of that empire. Triennially about 30,000 students gather to compete for the higher degrees in these examinations. It is such a centre of Chinese traditionalism that Nanking University with its preparatory, college, theological and medical departments has been built up as a result of foreign missionary initiative and support.

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Gratification week at Nanking University comes in winter rather than in early summer as at most colleges in the United States. At eight o'clock in the morning of Commencement Day the invited officials and literati began to arrive. At nine-thirty all the chief local officials, and the presidents and principals of the various Chinese schools throughout the city had arrived. Promptly at ten o'clock the Vicere, with out-riders, soldiers, red banners, and general suite, swung into the University campus with his chair-bearers at full trot. After meeting the officers of the University, and the graduating classes in the guest hall, he proceeded to the chapel where he listened to the students sing a hymn, examined the faculty of the Empress Dowager's Bible, and addressed the assembled students. He urged them to faithfulness and sincerity in observing the teachings they learned, whether of Christ or of Confucius, and he expressed himself as very much pleased with everything he saw. He took leave soon after eleven o'clock, when the regular programme was carried out.

The Vicere left a gift of \$200 to be distributed among the fourteenth members of the graduating class, and also requested that they and as many as possible of the former graduates call later at his official yamen. When they did so a few days later, he received them with great kindness, and conferred the button of the fifth rank upon a graduate of about ten years ago; the button of the sixth rank upon five other former graduates; and the button of the seventh rank upon one former graduate and eleven members of the graduating class. The three graduating students of the theological school declined the proffered honor on the ground that their lives were dedicated to the service of the Church and that it would be better therefore for them not to receive official honors and decorations. His Excellency, through the President of the University, offered employment at forty taels per month to all alumni of the University not already under engagement. Only one, a medical graduate of the class of 1903, availed himself of the offer, the others all being engaged chiefly by the Church and at salaries much less than offered by the Vicere. All the graduating class, fourteen in number, together with the former graduates decorated, are Christians.

Buttons with decorations to correspond, as conferred by Chinese officials, are of nine different ranks, and give to the individuals thus honored much recognition and prestige among their own people everywhere. The decoration of so many graduates of a mission college in this way is thought to be unprecedented in Chinese history. Such an event in one of the most conservative literary centres of the empire shows the changed attitude of the highest officials towards missionary effort as well as the growing appreciation of what the mission schools and colleges are doing for the Chinese people.

Miss Grasper—Isabel—near me, in all the excitement of money getting, in every transaction, my one thought is of you. May I not hope?"

"You must give me a day to consider, but, in the meantime, try, for my sake, to keep on the right side of the market.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Miss Pepprey—No, he didn't like your eyebrows. He said they were too black.

Miss Painter—The idea.

Miss Pepprey—However, I assured him they were not as black as they were painted.—Philadelphia Press.

Buckins—I don't see why they call this a variety show. It is pretty much the same all through.

Wilmot—Yes, but it is of a very poor variety, don't you understand?—Boston Transcript.

In the Spring a woman's footstep turns toward the millinery stores—Galveston Daily News.

Sure—why not? You wouldn't expect men to be interested in millinery stores, would you?

"I think it such a pity that poor men don't know enough to remain single."

"Yes—and that rich ones do!"—London Punch.

Sim—Do the Snub-Bobs hyphenate their name?

Jim—They do, yes. Other people put the dash before it.—Detroit Free Press.

Penman—"Have you read my latest book?"

Brockley—"No; lend me \$2 and I'll go out and buy one."—Yonkers Statesman.

Just why persons who object to cigarette should be permitted to dictate to their fellow citizens in this matter is not clear.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Well you quit using those "coffin nails" and your vision may become clarified. Try it.

Jorkins—My dear, I wish you wouldn't sing that song about "Falling Dew."

Mrs. J.—Why not?

Jorkins—It reminds me too much of the house rent.—Cleveland Leader.

## A Deep Water Man.

Captain Coopers had sailed over all the seven seas and the mighty bay of Penobscot. Therefore he felt only contempt for the little tug-shaped steamer that carried passengers from the mainland to the island resorts, which at that time were just beginning to have a summer population. This was in the days when all good sailing men looked on a steam craft as mere handman's toy. Their contempt was warranted by the habits of the Bell of breaking down in mid-channel, of steering off her course in a wind, and staying at dock discreetly when there was any "considerable breeze of air."

In one passage across the bay she fell foul of a current that pushed her upon a sandbank. The passengers began to run for the boats and hunt in impossible places for life preservers. Capt. Coopers sat on deck, his big frame supported by a camp stool, and his "game leg" stretched on another camp stool. He sat still while the others, crew and passengers, were rushing about in futile activity. He looked at the strip of island, then out at the bay, then at the sky. Then he rested his chin on his chest and studied the deck planking.

A passenger ran up to him and cried:

"Oh, captain, we are wrecked!"

"Huh?"

"We are wrecked."

"Be we?"

"Is there any danger?"

"Huh?"

"Are we going to sink?"

"Not far in this water."

"Are you sure? I'm afraid we—we shall be drowned!"

"Not if you're more'n four feet high."

The passenger seemed satisfied at last and went away. Captain Coopers resumed his gaze at the deck. Presently another passenger saw him.

"Oh, captain, I'm so glad you're here!"

"So be it."

"I think there's any danger?"

"I ain't seen any."

"Of course we—we ain't far from shore."

"No. We're as high as two lovers on a sloping sofa."

"You take it coolly!"

"Well you see I've been wrecked off Cape Horn and I was in a boat that was chewed up by a whale, I don't pupus to get my boots wet out of any such land vehicle as this here."—Youth's Companion.

A Freak of Nature.

Not long ago, Colonel Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill,"

## Ben Franklin in Newport.

To the Editor of the Sunday Journal: In the article "Valuable Rhode Island Documents Found in Strange Places," printed in your issue of the 6th inst., occurs this sentence: "As a portion of the frame is an anchor made from a part of the old printing press on which the Newport MERCURY was for many years printed, and on which Benjamin Franklin at one time worked in Newport."

When did Benjamin Franklin work at printing in Newport? His brother, James, published the first newspaper in the State, beginning Sept. 27, 1732. This was the brother to whom Benjamin was apprenticed in Boston in 1718, and from whom he ran away before his apprenticeship had expired.

In his "Autobiography" Franklin mentions but two visits to Newport, the first one in 1724, before there was a printing office in that town, and the second 10 years after, while returning to Philadelphia from a visit to Boston. Dr. Franklin says of this visit: "I called at Newport to see my brother James, then settled there with his printing house. Our former differences were forgotten and our meeting was very cordial and affectionate. He was fast declining in health, and requested me that, in case of his death, I would take home his son, then but 10 years of age, and bring him up to the printing business. This I accordingly performed; sending him a few years to school before I took him into the office. His mother carried on the business till he was grown up, when I assisted him with an assortment of new types, those of his father being in a manner worn out. Thus it was that I made my brother ample amends for the service I had deprived him of by leaving him so early."

From this type the first number of the Newport MERCURY was printed on the 19th of June, 1758. It has continued in existence since, except during the time when the British occupied the town during the Revolution, and if it were not for this interruption, would have had the longest existence of any newspaper in the United States.

There seems to be a mistake in the statement that Benjamin Franklin worked at Newport, W. C.

Providence, March 7.

(The quoted clause from the Sunday Journal is from a description of the frame of the Gaspee Commission at the State House, a part of that frame being a piece of wood from the old press on which the Newport MERCURY was for many years printed and which Benjamin and James Franklin worked together, while "Poor Richard" remained with his brother. A card on the frame hanging in the private office of the Secretary of State at the State House, in a situation where it is readily seen by visitors and is always courteously shown, gives this information concerning the press: "The figure of the schooner at the top of the frame is a part of the printing press brought from England in 1716, with which Benjamin Franklin worked, and on which the Newport MERCURY was printed for many years." The wood was taken from the old press by one of the former proprietors of the paper, former Representative Pratt of Newport, who gave it to the then Secretary of State, Joshua M. Adams, for the purpose for which it was used.)

This press was used by James Franklin in Boston, when he had a printing office there, and must have been the one on which his first newspaper venture, the New England Courant, was established in 1721 and having a short life, was printed. Benjamin Franklin must have pulled this press many times while he worked for his brother. When James Franklin removed to Newport he brought the press with him, and on it he printed the first paper started in Rhode Island, the Rhode Island Gazette, issued Sept. 27, 1732. With this the printing of the Newport MERCURY, established by James Franklin, the younger, as printer, was begun, June 12, 1758.

The press remained in the office of the MERCURY for more than a century and was finally sold, in 1859, to John B. Murray, who agreed to place it in the Patent Office at Washington or some other equally public and safe place, where it might be preserved as the first press on which Benjamin Franklin worked. Mr. Murray kept the press for five years and then, in 1864, presented it to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association of Boston on the 158th anniversary of the birth of Franklin. The press was the original of that on the front panel of the Franklin Statue in front of the City Hall in School Street, Boston. Another press, on which Franklin worked in London in 1716, was obtained by Mr. Murray in 1741 and placed in the Patent Office at Washington.

That Franklin worked on the Newport press there can be no doubt—but that work was done in Boston, not in Newport.—Ed. Prov. Journal.

Samuel G. Arnold in his history of Rhode Island says: "The NEWPORT MERCURY was established at this time [June 12, 1758] and the first number was issued on the day the Assembly commenced its session. It has continued to the present time without interruption, except during the British occupancy of the Island." To a foot-note, on the authority of the Providence Gazette of March 6, 1779, he says: "This interruption lasted about three years from December 2, 1776, to Jan. 5, 1780, during which time the MERCURY was printed at Rehoboth, where it continued to divide with the Providence Gazette the patronage of the public printing from the Rhode Island General Assembly." Under date of February 7, 1780, he says that the NEWPORT MERCURY, which had been suspended or rather removed to Rehoboth, was now revived by Henry Barber.

Paying Teller—We'd better have our detective shadow that woman who was just in here.

Assistant Cashier—What makes you think she's a suspicious character?

Paying Teller—She indorsed this check at the right end!—Cleveland Leader.

"Marrying on a salary has been the making of many young men," urged father.

"Yes, I know that," replied the spoiled son. "But suppose your wife loses her salary. Think what a position it leaves you in!"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Mrs. Gables—I have resolved never to say another word against our neighbors.

Gables—I suppose there is absolutely nothing more to be said.—Chicago News.

At every wedding there are a lot of people wonder what the bride and bridegroom ever saw in each other.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Buy the  
Signature  
of *Castor*

## Clergymen Live Longest.

What occupation in life offers man the best prospect of long life? The question is often asked.

Dr. Sheldene, late lecturer and examiner for the National Health Society, has in his book "Nerves in Order" given a table of longevity which supplies an answer.

Evidently the Christian ministry is the most healthful of all occupations. Clergy, who head the list, live more than twice as long as the average members of other professions. Non-conformists minister die a little faster.

The complete list works out thus in order of longevity: Clergy (55 per cent), dissenting ministers, farmers, agricultural laborers, grocers, lawyers, drapers, coal miners, watchmakers, artists, shoemakers, bakers, clerks, chemists, green grocers, tailors, doctors, butchers, painters, musicians, cab and bus men, sweeps, publicans, metals miners, masons, London laborers, barbers.

Deans from good stock, temperate habits and small, but assured, incomes are factors in the long life of the clergy.

Farmers would show up better if they spent less money in drink.

Grocers owe their higher death rate to the spirits they consume.

Lawyers would be better off if it were not that after 45 they die off more quickly.

Drapers die largely from consumption, owing to the amount of dust encountered in their business, but the surprisingly good health of coal miners is probably due to the harmlessness of raw dust.

Bakers die largely from drink and suicide.

Clerks alone live to the present average age of 43.

Musicians include all organ grinders and German bands. "Hence," writes the author, "their mortality."—London Leader.

## A Proud Distinction.

At the reception which followed a convention of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, one handsome young woman was especially observed. She was not only beautiful but she bore herself with dignity. Surely she must come of unusually distinguished lineage, reflected the young man from the West. Having obtained an introduction to her, he could not resist the temptation to ask some questions.

"Your Revolutionary family record," he said, tentatively, "is a remarkable one, I suppose?"

"Yes, it is," she replied, promptly. "My great-great-great-grandfather, a Massachusetts farmer, sent his six sons to Bunker Hill, all private soldiers!"

While the young man was looking at her, somewhat surprised, she glanced cautiously round, as if fearing he overheard.

"It is not generally known," she said, hurriedly, "that there is a stain upon our record. One of the six became a corporal!"

"Still," she resumed, "the disgrace is lost in the record of the other five, who remained privates even until the surrender at Yorktown. I confess that once I did not appreciate this at its true value. But attendance at many gatherings of the Sons and Daughters, and hearing the speeches and listening to the records and other statements has convinced me that beyond doubt those five ancestors of ours were the only privates in the Revolutionary armies!"—Youth's Companion.

## Advantages of Infirmity.

Senator Depew says that the most interesting instance of true optimism that ever came to his notice was that afforded by an old man living near Peekskill, N. Y.

This old chap, who could give Mark Tapley points on how to be cheerful under adverse conditions, was a character to his way, and nearly everyone in Peekskill enjoyed drawing him out.

He suffered from a combination of palsy and St. Vitus dance; and when he would painfully duck his head from side to side in the manner peculiar to his complaint the effect was most distressing.

One day a sympathetic person said to the old fellow: "It must be dreadful to be afflicted in this way."

"Oh, I don't know," blithely responded the Peekskill man. "It has its advantages. Now, it's just the thing when I go to a two-ringed circus."

## Sorry for It.

The midnight hour was coming on space as they stood in the hall.

"And this is to be the end of it all, is it?" he queried.

"It is," she answered coldly. "Farewell forever."

"Farewell," he answered.

Three seconds later he was half way down the front steps.

"Say," she called after him, "don't forget to bring me a box of chocolate candies when you come tomorrow night."—Detroit Tribune.

"You wouldn't sell your vote, would you?"

"No, sub," answered Erastus Pinkney. "But if a gemmen what's runnin' toh office was to give me two dollars, common gratitude would make me vote for him."—Washington Star.

"You really don't intend to snub her purposely?" exclaimed the Rev. Dr. Goodley.

"I do, indeed," replied his wife.

"But we are told to love our enemies."

"Well, after I've made her my enemy I'll think about loving her."—Philadelphia Press.

He do you know I can read your thoughts?

She—Oh, well! Mercy! You mustn't believe everything you read!

The queer idea about you come into my mind at times, and I'm not at all accountable for them!—Detroit Free Press.

"Why don't you go to work?"

"Dere's nothin' dom' in my trade," answered Meandering Mike.

"What is that?"

"I'm a lawn mower sharpener."—Washington Star.

She—When it comes to gossiping conversation, she's very interesting.

He—Why, she's not interesting as a talker at all.

She—Oh, I mean as a subject.—Philadelphia Press.

The collection will now be taken, and those who contribute ten cents or more will receive trading stamps from the ushers.—Woman's Home Companion.

## Her Fifty Penal Sentences.

A strong delight upon some of the absurdities and incongruities of our system of criminal procedure was furnished in an item published the other day telling of the detection and arrest in a New Jersey town of a woman seventy-two years of age who made her boast that she had been in jail or prison over fifty times for various petty offenses in the past forty years. The woman is a professional pickpocket and is known to the police of many cities as "Minnie Mary," because of her practice of wearing a long mantle, under which she conceals her booty. The fact, of which there is no doubt, that this woman has been arrested scores of times for stealing, only to return to her former practices after each brief imprisonment, is in itself an indictment of our penal system.

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## The Duck Carried Far.

Kicker was reading his Sunday newspapers when he was summoned to the kitchen by his wife, who was preparing a duck for dinner. In one hand she held the gizzard of the bird and in the other a steel knife.

"I thought you might not believe me if I told you," said Mrs. Kicker, "but look at that gizzard."

Kicker looked and saw something shiny. He pulled it out. It was a dime of Uncle Sam's currency, word almost smooth on one side and dented as no milling machine made by human hands could dent it on the other side. Through a magnifying glass Kicker made out the date on the coin as 1888. Since it got hold of the dime the duck's gizzard had not been loading. When the duck was served Kicker was thoughtful, even morose.

"Dimes discovered in ducks seem to indicate tenderness," remarked Mrs. Kicker, pleasantly. "This one is delicious."

"Next time," grunted Kicker, "I wish you would select a duck with more expensive tastes. I should like one with an appetite for five-dollar piecer."—Elnora Monroe Babcock.

## The Care of Carpets.

To spoil a carpet sweep it with a stiff half worn broom; to save a carpet dip the broom in clean hot soaps once a week, then shake it out and hang it up. This also makes the broom last twice as long as it otherwise would.

Carpets should be thoroughly beaten on the wrong side first and then on the right, after which spots may be removed by the use of ox gall or ammonia and water, using a sponge or flannel.

After a good cleaning, sprinkle with salt, fold and lay in a dry place, then when laid strew with slightly moistened bran before sweeping. This, with the salt, freshens the carpets in a marked degree.

Vinegar removes fine spots.

Spirits of ammonia, diluted with water, if applied with sponge or flannel to discolored spots, often restores the color.

## To Clean Furniture.

An excellent furniture polish and cleaner is made of half a cupful each of powdered rotten stone, cold drawn linseed oil, turpentine, naptha, strong solution of oxalic acid, one quarter cupful of alcohol and half a cupful of cold water mixed with half a tablespoonful of sulphuric acid. Mix the ingredients in order named. Before using shake the bottle thoroughly.

Apply the mixture with a piece of flannel or felt—the felt is better—rubbing briskly but lightly. Follow with a soft cloth. The bottle should be kept in a cool place, corked tightly.

"I think," said the prison visitor, "it would be helpful to you if you would take some good motto and try to live up to it."

"Yes," said the convict. "Now, I'd like to select, for instance, 'We are here today and gone tomorrow.'"

Philadelphia Press.

She—Do you sing?

He—Yes, indeed; and my singing is very affecting. If I do say it myself. Why only last Sunday I sang for the prisoners in the county jail, and many of them actually shed tears.

She—Because they couldn't get away no doubt.—Detroit Tribune.

Pete Persimmons—I wish I wuz de Czar of Russia, dat's wat!

Jim Jackson—Why do you wish you wuz de Czar of Russia?

Pete Persimmons—Why, I'd hab so many other troubles I think I'd forget de four dollars an' eighty cents I owes de butcher.—Puck.

Blitnkins—No, sir; I tell you most friends are uncertain. I want friends who will be friends in need.

Hodges—Take a fool's advice, old man, and look for them before you need them.—Brooklyn Life.

"I have been refused by three girls since Christmas," said the impressionable young man.

"Indeed?" responded the cynic.

"You must carry a rabbit's foot."—Washington Star.

Miss Woody—My great-grandmother on my mother's side was noted for her proud and imperious bearing.

Miss Newitt—Indeed? Our servant girl's the same way.—Catholic Standard and Times.

"Do you actually mean to say she dyes her hair red?"

"No."

"Well, then?"

"She's trying for a flaxen yellow."—Yonkers Herald.

## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly legible. 2. The date of the addition of a note must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the name of the writer and his signature.

Direct all communications to:

Miss E. M. THILLEY,  
care Newport Historical Rooms,  
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1905.

## NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST

HIS

## DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES

WITH

## NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

(Continued.)

Feb., 1716, John Williams, William West and Joseph Wardell all of L. e-harbor, Shrewsbury Township, yeomen, made inventory of personal estate of Robert Drummond of Shrewsbury.

Jan. 15, 1710-1, Joseph Wardell, William West and Joseph Haviland took inventory of personal estate of Capt. Thomas Huett. And Oct. 15, 1702, Joseph Wardell and William West took inventory of estate of Meritosh Slocum, widow (John who made his will Apr. 6, 1698, mentions cousin (nephew) John son of brother Peter Nathaniel Slocum, cousin (nephew) Peter, son of Joseph Parker, cousin (nephew) Tucker). Joseph was also called upon to witness will of his sister's husband Samuel White in 1698. Joseph's son, Joseph Wardell, Jr., and Margaret Parker as aforesaid, and his brother Solomon and Sarah.

2. Margaret Wardell; b. 28; 8mo, 1664; md. (1) 19; 1681, Ephraim Allen; md. (2) 1692, William West. Above-said.

3. Easter Wardell, probably b. in N. Jersey; md. 8; 4; 1699, Robert Bonnell.

4. Lydia Wardell was md. 1682 to William Biddle, by Lewis Morris.

5. Eliakim Wardell; md. Lydia, believed to be a widow.

6. Merthab Wardell signs marriage certificate of her sister Easter to Robert Bonnell. Also signs Joseph Parker's and wife Eliz. Lippincott marriage certificate, both in 1699. With her sister Easter and her sister-in-law Sarah Wardell sign marriage certificate of James Antro to Mary Hance 14; 8mo, 1696. After that her name disappears from Quaker records.

7. Patience Wardell, md. 1699, John Sowble (Sowble, Sept. 18, 1697, Margaret Carrington, gentlewoman; made her will; mentions brother John Sowble and his wife Medrad.)

8. Elizabeth Wardell, md. (1) Samuel White, son of Thomas White of Shrewsbury, carpenter, whose inventory was taken Jan. 21, 1684, by Thomas Potter and Samuel Dennis; b. son Samuel White of Shrewsbury, planter, as administrator gave bond Feb. 4, 1684, John Slocum fellow bondman.

Samuel White, also a carpenter, made his will, without a date, mentions wife Elizabeth and son John, sister Hester Wardell, making brother Thomas White, uncle John Worthby, cousin John Cheshire (Cheshire) executors.

Witnesses—Alice Hodgson of Road Island, Joseph Wardell, Benjamin Rogers. Proved July 5, 1686. John Worthby refused to act as executor, so did John Cheshire, (Cheshire) hence, Thomas White was granted administration; 5; 16mo, 1700; Elizabeth White late widow of Shrewsbury, married Seth Hill of Burlington, West Jersey, on Fifth Day of the week in Friends Meeting House in Shrewsbury; witnesses who signed marriage certificate were; Seth Hill (groom), Elizabeth Hill (bride), Elizabeth Wardell (father of bride). Elizabeth Horton, Jane Borden, Ann Lippincott, Ann Lippincott, (Jr.), Elizabeth Hillborn, Meribah Slocum, Margaret Lippincott right hand column, John Slocum, John and Remembrance Lippincott, George Corlies, Francis Borden, Nathaniel Slocum, Jedediah Allou, Josiah Wing, William Brinley.—(left hand column.)

(To be continued.)

sult, and that year was appointed "sentry judge." He md. Elizabeth. Death of Thomas Wardell recorded in Boston as Dec. 10, 1646. His children were:

1. Eliakim Wardell, b. Nov. 1687.
2. Martha Wardell, b. Aug. 1688.
3. Benjamin Wardell, b. 12mo, 1640.
4. Samuel Wardell, b. Jan. 16, 1643, believed to have gone to N. Jersey or its vicinity, he md. Jan. 9, 1672 Sarah Hawkes, a widow.

(Winthrop Journal, 1 p. 247, note 4, and N. H. Provincial Papers 1, pp. 133, 139, 143, 171.)

John Wardell (Solomon, Joseph, Eliakim, Thomas), who md. Sarah West, made his will Feb. 2, 1777, of New Hanover (Madison, N. J.). Gives to my two sons Anthony and John Wardell all the plantation where I now dwell and all of my other lands to be equally divided between them; To Springfield Meeting House 3 pounds; To Crowswick Meeting 5 pounds; To Hannah Brown all her mother's best wearing apparel, with two beds and furniture, which are in the two West rooms, and the ease of Drawers, cupboard and small looking glass; To Margaret, wife of Barzillai Lyons that bed and furniture in the kitchen; To son Anthony Wardell one bed and furniture, looking glass, six silver table spoons, and best horse and saddle; To son John Wardell one bed and furniture, the clock and next best horse and saddle; To Robert Fowler 100 pounds to be paid at age, and in case my sons Anthony and John die without issue, then the said Robert Fowler to have 100 pounds more. All my moveable property to be sold and the money arising therefrom, also debts due to me to be equally divided between my said sons Anthony, and John, after paying my debts. My will is my plantation be rented out until my son Anthony comes to the age of 20 years; and the rent be divided between them; my son Anthony is to take possession of the same till son John come to 20 years, paying rent to his brother's half; My executors to have the care of bringing up my said sons in such a manner as they in their discretion shall think proper. I make my brother Samuel Wardell and Daniel Saxtor and Thomas Emley executors.

Witnesses—Samuel Wardell, Thomas Emley, Daniel Saxtor.

Witnesse—Samuel Wardell, Thomas Emley.

Continued.

## NORTHWOOD, N. H., BAPTISMS.

Continued.

Dudley Leavitt, Nov. 10, 1808.

Andrew Leighton, Jan. 18, 1810.

Hannah Langley, Apr. 26, 1810.

Joshua Libbey, July 6, 1811.

Susanna Libbey, July 6, 1812.

Eliphalet Merrill, Sept. 29, 1802.

Miriam Merrill, Rec'd Sept. 18, 1801.

Hannah McDouald, Rec'd, June 29, 1806.

Lovely Morell, wife Benj. Rec. May 8, 1808.

Samuel Morell, Sep. 14, 1809.

Mary Morell, Sept. 21, 1809.

Lovely Morell, Oct. 13, 1809.

Simeon Morell, Oct. 13, 1809.

Nancy Morell, Nov. 1, 1809.

Polly Morell, Nov. 8, 1809.

Nancy Moore, Nov. 8, 1809.

Gideon Moore, Nov. 12, 1809.

Theophilus Morell, Nov. 15, 1809.

John Morell, Dec. 18, 1809.

Benj. Mills, Dec. 24, 1809.

Eliza Morell, Jan. 12, 1810.

Benj. Morell, Jr., Rec'd, 1817.

Lois Mesbary, Oct. 19, 1781.

Nathaniel Morell, May 7, 1780.

Susanna Marsh, June 4, 1780.

William McDonald, Sept. 28, 1788.

Gideon Mathews, Aug. 27, 1791.

Josiah Morell, May 27, 1792.

Lots Mathews, Oct. 21, 1792.

Continued.

## NORTHWOOD, N. H., BAPTISMS.

Continued.

C. H. Wrightington has sold for Mrs. Edna C. Chase to Ray B. Wilcox, Jr., the following lot of land, situated in Newport, and bounded as follows: Northerly, on land of said grantors, 76.05 feet; easterly, on Congdon avenue, 40 feet; southerly, on land of John and Mary Green, 75.85 feet; and westerly, 40 feet.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented in James- town for the summer season for Doctor Birney his furnished cottage, on the southerly side of Union street, to Mor- gan Tiltinghost of Philadelphia.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer season for the heirs of the late Alfred Smith, "Whetstone" next Pug- gery, on Easton's Point, Middletown, to Henry Howard of North Woburn, Mass.

William E. Brightman has rented for the estate of Jennie O'Flaherty the cottage at No. 26 Anthony street to Her- man Prioz.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented in Newport Mrs. Sarah Marshington's furnished cottage on Hayden court, near the rear entrance to the Casino, to Daniel L. Coughlin, for six months.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented on James- town for Edwin A. Knowles, his fur- nished cottage, stable and grounds, to Jonathan Evans of Germantown, Pa., for the summer season.

## Portsmouth.

The town council and court of probate held its regular monthly meeting at the town hall Monday afternoon.

The petition of the American Tele- phone and Telegraph Company to con- struct, operate and maintain its lines along and over some of the public highways was referred to April 18. A telephone being needed in the town clerk's office, the clerk was ordered to communicate with the company.

Filiusore Coggeshall, administrator of the estate of Edward A. Coggeshall, presented his first and final account, which was allowed and ordered re- corded.

Jane H. Sisson, widow of Jonathan A. Sisson, presented a petition asking for the assignment of dower in all the real estate of said Jonathan A. Sisson. It was referred to the meeting in May.

Benjamin B. Barker was granted a license to run Dobby horses on his land near Island Park; also to run shooting house.

In court of probate the petition of Edmund T. Stewart for the appointment of Henry J. Dubois of Cranston administrator of his son on the estate of John Peterson was granted.

A number of bills were ordered paid by the town council.

## Little Compton.

Deacon Thomas Howard of the Congregational Church, Little Compton, died very suddenly Monday afternoon, in the eightieth year of his age. He was found in the hen house of the home of his son-in-law, William H. Briggs, where he went to set some hens, by his son, George T. Howard, who went in search of his father after his long absence.

Death was probably due to heart failure.

The small schooner which sank off Cormorant Rock on Friday of last week was found by the life saving crew to be the George & Albert engaged in trade between New Bedford and New York.

The captain, his wife and three men of the crew had made off in a small boat and landed at Seacombe whence they were taken to Tiverton from whence they proceeded to New Bedford. The schooner struck the rocks early Friday morning and was a total loss, the crew saving only what they wore.

It has been announced that the Tor- pedo Station will be connected with Newport by a double ender ferry boat for which Congress appropriated \$60,000 and which is to be built this sum- mer. The ferry boat will be strictly up to date in every particular and the improvement over the launch that has done service for so many years will be appreciated by officers and men at the

station.

1589. DUTCH—Wanted, ancestry of Ouan Dutch, of Newport, R. I., in 1670 and later of Gloucester, Mass., and of his wife and of their son-in-law, William Hodgeson, husband of daughter Grace Dutch, with birth, mar- riages and deaths of above. Osman Dutch was aged about 100 when he died.—H. H. S.

## ANSWERS.

1590. DELIBAH—The name Delibah

was undoubtedly a variation of Deliver. A long article on this family, which was of Welsh extraction, appeared in Putnam's Magazine (New York), Vol. 4, also in New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register, Vol. 32, p. 91.

Samuel Delibah settled at Gloucester, Mass. His son Joseph emigrated to R. I. (see Austin), and Sarah md. Joseph Johnson. She was b. probably at East Greenwich. I should like date of her birth. I now have no opportunity to examine Arnold's Vital Records.

But of the Delibahs of Deliver family who settled in Conn., I have not learned whether they were descendants of the Gloucester family.

Many records of the Conn. family appear in "Baker's List of Montville." I did not discover an Elizabeth, b. 1711, but perhaps a more thorough examination of town records would reveal her identity.—M. A. M. S.

514. TEFFIT, REYNOLDS, JAMES—The Census of the town of Richmond, R. I., in 1774 gives the heads of the 185 families in the town and the number in each family. In the list are the following:

James James 16 (the largest number).

James James Jr. 7.

It was James James Sr. that had the 14 children, and that probably it was James James Jr. (5 children) that married Deborah Tefft as she was not born until 1730.

The following is a copy taken from the Probate Records of Richmond, R. I., and is signed by four other children, with names of husbands.

"Richmond, R. I., July 13, 1767."

"Received of Jonathan & Robert Teft Executors of John Teft 1718 8.73 d. in goods at inventory price as my wife's dower from her father John Teft Estate."

"Deborah & James James."

The Jr. not appearing in the signature.

Will this assist in getting the child- ren of Deborah?—A. E. B.

## Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Continued.

William E. Brightman has sold for

Mr. Edna C. Chase to Ray B. Wilcox,

Jr., the following lot of land, situated in

Newport, and bounded as follows:

Northerly, on land of said grantors,

76.05 feet; easterly, on Congdon avenue,

40 feet; southerly, on land of John and

Mary Green, 75.85 feet; and westerly,

40 feet.

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